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## THINGS TO THINK OF.

"The main question at issue [in America] is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION." "The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture." "The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain."—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

"Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform after 'the Union must and shall be preserved.'"—Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1883.

"It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws."—Prince Bismarck.

"We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman."—Benjamin Harrison.

"No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provisions in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."—Benjamin Harrison.

"The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and votes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him."—James G. Blaine.

"We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen."—Benjamin Harrison.

"This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's scale the services or the rewards of the men who saved the Nation."—Benjamin Harrison.

"Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race?"—Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

"Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican."—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-president.

"We don't want any Republicans in our country."—Senator Colquhoun and Representative Stewart, of Georgia.

"And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough, and can be heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities."—C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on invalid pensions, in his report on the dependent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

"With President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is."—Glasgow Herald.

"The only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade."—London Sunday Times, July 15.

"On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come. As the British History Review reiterates, 'We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade party in the United States.'"—London Economist.

"I saw the other day in one of our Indianapolis papers a good overcoat advertised for \$1.37, and it must be a pretty mean man that wants to get one for a dollar."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—Benjamin Harrison.

"I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion."—President Cleveland.

"Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done."—London Spectator.

"We [the capitalists] can control the workingman only so long as he sets up to-day what he earns to-morrow."—W. L. Scott, Mr. Cleveland's political manager.

"I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands, I do."—Mr. Bynum, at Atlanta.

"The negro is a prolific animal."—Allen G. Thurman's speech at Port Huron, Aug. 22, 1888.

It was a beautiful night for Indianapolis Republicans.

It was a most brilliant display, highly creditable to all concerned.

AND still the Cleveland letter of acceptance does not make its appearance.

In the language of the "noble old Roman," we rather "spread ourselves."

THERE are no flies on the Republicans of Indianapolis, and of Marion county.

LET'S see; did somebody say General Harrison and Hovey could arouse no enthusiasm in Indiana? The remark must have been made previous to recent events.

YESTERDAY'S Sentinel devotes fifteen of its editorial and editorial paragraphs to General Harrison and seven to the Journal, in most of the twenty-two cases copying certain expressions of one or the other for comment. In this way goes good Republican doctrine

where circulation in Democratic strongholds, obtain otherwise they might not reach. Keep it up, esteemed contemporary; General Harrison and the Journal will willingly continue to furnish the material from which valuable excerpts can be made.

## MR. BYNUM'S PLAGUE.

The honorable Mr. Bynum appears to be laboring under the delusion that the Indianapolis Journal has misrepresented him, and is spending the principal part of his time in calling this paper a liar, and indulging in numerous other harsh remarks. We beg Mr. Bynum to remember that if he has a quarrel at all, it is not with the Journal but with the Atlanta Constitution. It was the Atlanta Constitution that reported our Congressman as saying in his speech at the Georgia Chautauqua:

"In my own city we have every kind of manufactory, and every one of them have increased their output until we have a surplus, and have to seek foreign markets. In eight months we can manufacture more than we can consume in a year. As a consequence the factory hands are turned out of work for four months to starve. At the end of a year a laborer is doing well if he is even. When he is out of work he is out of money. His grocer will not credit him. I know of a man in my own city who went out day after day and could find nothing to do. At last his wife, noble woman that she was, said: 'I know that you can't get work; there is no demand for your work. Come, take care of the children, and I will go to the wash-tub and make a living.'"

This report was printed in the Atlanta Constitution on the 27th day of last July. It was reprinted in the Atlanta Journal, an evening paper, of the same date. Mr. Bynum read the report at the time and said not a word about it. Not until the Indianapolis Journal began its comments upon the vile libel against the industries of this city did Mr. Bynum make a movement to correct what he now says was an "inaccurate report" of his remarks. He acknowledges that he read the Constitution's report, and although he knew it to be "inaccurate," he never lifted a finger to relieve his own city of the slander, until he found that his political necessities as a candidate for re-election demanded that he should take some notice of the affair.

The Journal has desired to treat Mr. Bynum with perfect fairness and justice, despite the billingsgate in which he indulges. Hence, we reprinted the altogether remarkable article, published by the Atlanta Constitution to help him out of the uncomfortable predicament in which he has placed himself, but which carefully refrained from saying that the report was incorrect and misleading. If Mr. Bynum's present statement be true, then the report printed in the Constitution was not only partial and "inaccurate," but made him say absolutely the reverse of what he did say. Whenever the Constitution, or the reporter who made the report, will say that the speech as printed was exactly the reverse of what Mr. Bynum said, and that the reporter hadn't sense enough to distinguish between a slander and "a good send-off," the Journal will be prompt to reprint the retraction for Mr. Bynum's benefit. But no such thing has yet been done.

The Atlanta Constitution remains strangely silent while Mr. Bynum is sloshing around in his agony. The Atlanta Journal, however, attempts to help him, and prints a lot of stuff, the principal part of which is an attack upon Mr. R. T. Dow, a business man of Atlanta, who, in an interview printed in the Journal some time since, indorsed and reiterated the truth of the Constitution's original report of Mr. Bynum's speech. Mr. Dow can take care of himself, and will. The reporter, however, publishes the following card, to which we call attention:

"I made the report of the speech of the Hon. W. D. Bynum, delivered at Piedmont Chautauqua, on the afternoon of July 26, 1888, which appeared in the Constitution of July 27. The speech was not stenographically reported, but only meager notes taken. The report made was a condensation and not the language used by Mr. Bynum, and it is likely that parts were omitted that would have in some respects changed the sense of the full text of the speech and given different meaning to the report as made."

Accompanying this is a card from seven citizens of Atlanta, who testify that Mr. Bynum's speech "throughout was conservative and statesman-like. He uttered no word that could be construed into a reflection on Indianapolis or any of its interests. The illustrations he used as to the output of manufactory were entirely general, and not calculated in any sense to reflect upon Indianapolis; but on the contrary, his every allusion to Indianapolis breathed a spirit of honest pride in his city and her people that won the sympathy and applause of his audience." After five weeks of hard work this is the best defense that can be made for Mr. Bynum! The Journal submits that, as with the Constitution's remarkable editorial disclaimer by "the writer," these cards are cumulative evidence that the original report in the Constitution was substantially correct. It could not be otherwise. Mr. Bynum's whole argument was to prove that the protective tariff brought about in the country precisely the state of affairs asserted to exist, or to have existed, in Indianapolis. Mr. Bynum set himself to prove the assertion, several times repeated, and which has been repeated by him in Congress, that the tariff produces stagnation in business and industry, causing overproduction for the home market, and a consequent necessity to work until the surplus can be used up. His illustration of Indianapolis was precisely germane, and none other would have been. If he had asserted the prosperity of Indianapolis he would have broken down his argument. And beside, what did his incident of the workman and his wife mean? Did not that mean that workmen in this city were out of work and their wives compelled to go to the wash-tub to make a living for the family? Mr. Bynum says he personally knew of this case. Was that incident general, or was it local? If it was local to Indianapolis, how could it fit into a speech that "breathed honest pride" for "my own city?"

Mr. Bynum cannot run away, cannot lie away, cannot be explained away, cannot billingsgate himself away, from his Atlanta speech. The evidences are overwhelming and conclusive that he went to the Piedmont

Chautauqua as a willing vassal to Roger Q. Mills, and deliberately, intentionally and untruthfully misrepresented and slandered the chief city in his congressional district, the capital city of his State, in order to tickle the ears of his Southern flatterers, and to bolster up a flimsy argument against the system of protection to American industry. Mr. Bynum will have to face the record in his contest for re-election.

## LAST NIGHT'S DEMONSTRATION.

It is useless to belittle the effect of such a demonstration as that of last night. Thousands of men may be in line and produce no impression upon the beholders, but when these thousands come of their own free will, anxious to show their political preferences, and full of enthusiasm for their cause, their influence is great. Enthusiasm is contagious, and few could listen to the cheers of the marching legions last night and remain unmoved. The indifferent voters, or those who have not decided which cause to ally themselves with, even those who are of pronounced Democratic faith, could hardly see such manifestations without inquiring seriously if the motive which prompted them was not something more and greater than mere partisanship. No party spirit alone could have brought those shouting thousands into parade, or could have inspired the hundreds of mottoes on their transparencies. The principles for which that party is in existence, and which are at stake this year above all, move these men and lead them to indicate their love for Americanism in its truest form.

The demonstration of last night was wonderfully significant of the prevailing feeling. Very little time had been spent in getting it up, and the turnout was a surprise even to the managers of the affair. Nothing like it has been seen in Indianapolis for many years, if ever before, and Republicans may well be gratified with the enthusiasm and interest shown this early in the campaign. It was the universal feeling last night that the magnificent display was the forerunner of victory in November, and the members of the party—all of them active workers in this campaign—will renew their labors with increased hope and vigor.

The Journal has frequently alluded to the interesting and valuable fact that in the South the temperance people do not permit that question to interfere with party politics. If a Democrat in the South is a Prohibitionist he remains a Democrat under any and all circumstances, just as they generally do in the North. Its left to temperance Republicans in the North to abandon their party in the hope of achieving something for their desired reform, and thus contribute to the success of the free-whisky Democratic party. The following article from the Alabama Christian Advocate will be good reading for many honest and conscientious temperance people in Indiana. If the advice of the Advocate is good for Alabama, why is it not good for this State? If non-partisan temperance is good for Alabama, why is not good for Indiana? The Advocate says:

"We regard the temperance cause in this State as being practically without organization or leadership. It is true that our women are struggling hard to do something, but even this movement has complications and alliances that render it distasteful to many of the best people of the country, and that places it where prudent and thoughtful men cannot bring it to a strong independence. The real work of temperance demands. Upon the other hand, we have the Prohibitionists, now organized as a political party, thus throwing the temperance question in this State directly into politics. Now we wish to say that this organization does not represent the temperance sentiment of Alabama at all. The conservative and thoughtful temperance men of this country have not and will not identify themselves with this party, because it has incorporated into its platform woman suffrage and other silly things which have not the remotest bearing upon the great temperance question now before the public. Therefore, we think it highly proper for the real temperance workers of this State to come together at an early day and organize as temperance workers under our local option law, ignoring politics and political parties and presenting to the people the temperance cause on its own merits. After having labored so long and contributed so much to arouse public sentiment against this infamous traffic, we cannot now afford to sit down and allow a few aspiring politicians to wrench from us the entire question and commit it to the keeping of any political party. Good men of all political creeds will join us as temperance workers, and the combined moral force of the entire country will join in pushing forward the great cause."

REGARDING the point lately made by the Journal, that the fact of America not being largely engaged in the carrying trade was an indication mainly that there were other avenues through which American enterprise could better express itself, the San Francisco Chronicle has this to say:

"The Chronicle has never argued that ships are being sent to England to be sent to the statement of an expert barge-master. True, we have cited the official report of one of Mr. Bayard's consuls, Consul Jones, of Cardiff, to the effect that, as 'he puts it: 'It is not too much to say that the merchant navy of the world, taken as a whole, was coming on the traffic of the world absolutely without profit during 1884, 1885 and 1886,' and that 'during these bad years tonnage was sailed generally without profit and often with positive loss,' and we have said that such a statement was hardly calculated to induce American capital to invest in shipping, but it can scarcely be claimed that we argued against American shipping, provided there would be seen a reasonable chance for profit in it, which did not appear from Consul Jones's report."

"On the other point, that of wages, we quoted from the free-trade essay of J. S. Jeaffres, entitled 'England's Supremacy,' where he said: 'The wages paid to American sailors are much higher than those paid to English sailors. The average wages paid to the 57,000 sailors employed on steamships plying on American waters was \$35 per annum, while in England the average was only \$29 per annum. This renders it impossible for American vessels to compete with English vessels in the carrying trade of the rest of the world.' We did say that if, in addition to running ships at a loss, we should have to turn down the wages of American sailors from \$475 a year to \$185 it would be to the interest of the American wage-earner to keep out of any such business, and we see no reason to change our opinion."

There is a vast deal of rot about the carrying trade. It will not necessarily prove American superiority to have thousands of Americans doing the work of common sailors

at low wages. It is not the highest achievement to have Americans competing with the cheap men hired in European ports in gangs to work as common sailors.

The civil-service reform forces under Grover Cleveland is played out, and the curtain has been rung down. The New York Sun prints, in double-lead, the following testimonial to its office cat, taken from the columns of the Rochester Post-Express, a sterling Democratic newspaper, which tried to keep a stiff upper lip about civil service so long as possible. It is good reading:

"The Sun of Saturday had a prodigious allusion to its office cat, and it is not strange that our esteemed contemporary brags of that noble animal."

"About three years and a half ago the Sun's office cat was first made known to the people of the United States. We believe it was on the occasion when Mr. Cleveland's letter to George William Curtis on civil-service reform was brought out and the Sun failed to publish it. When asked the reason of this failure the editor replied that the office cat had eaten it. At once a chorus of denials went up from one end of the country to the other. Everybody sneered at the cat and at the editor who kept about him a beast so silly as to devour so valuable a document."

"But it has come to pass that Mr. Cleveland, who wrote that letter, has eaten it without salt; George William Curtis, to whom it was written, has eaten it without salt; Lawrence Godkin and George Jones have eaten it without salt; the various reformers and statesmen, who regarded it as their political scripture, have eaten it without salt. They have all tailed after the Sun's office cat. They have all jumped as the Sun's office cat jumped."

"In a word, this noble animal has risen superior to the President of the United States, the president of the National Civil-service Reform Association, and other political authorities in respect to its downright honesty. He is a grand old cat!"

"If we have ever cast against him the rebuking brickbat or the bootleg of reproach, let the record of the foolish impertinence be scratched from the tablet of his great mind. Let our statesmen consult his example, the whippers and acquiescent. Let them watch the motions of his sinuous tail and gain courage; let them listen to his purr and learn wisdom."

THE Saloon Journal, of New York, issued a warning to the Liquor-dealers' Association that met in Buffalo this week, in which occurred the following language:

"There is only one safe way for the liquor interest. They must unite to a man to work heart and soul, day and night, for the success of the Democratic party, and the best way for the delegate to spend his time is to consider the best means to achieve the success of the Democratic ticket, State and national. We have not the slightest doubt of the outcome, but it will not be a walk-over by any means. Warner Miller knows a thing or two, and he will strain every nerve to get where he wants to. Gentlemen, it is for you to prevent his election. You have to take off your coats and work from now until the polls close on the 6th of November."

The third-party Prohibitionists are working for precisely the same end, namely: the defeat of the Republican party. Their leaders and speakers have avowed this purpose over and over again. The defeat of the Republicans does not mean the success of the third party, but of the Democracy—the party that accepts saloon domination. If any third-party man can read these instructions to the liquor-dealers and can then cast a vote which will assist in placing that element in power, he simply confesses that he is not actuated by a desire to promote temperance, but by some lower motive.

"In reviewing what the Journal had said about his Atlanta speech, he produced statements from several Georgia editors and reporters that the report of his speech sent over the telegraph wires was not correct, and was simply a garbled account of his remarks."

The above is from the News, which is a supporter of Mr. Bynum. If it correctly represents him, it only reveals another trick of misrepresentation on the part of our Congressman. The report of his Atlanta speech, in which he libeled the business and industry of Indianapolis, did not come "by telegraph." The report was made in the Atlanta Constitution, and we copied from the columns of that paper into the Journal. We afterward reprinted the entire report, to prove that if Mr. Bynum had given Indianapolis "a good send-off," as he claims to have done, it would not have fitted into the structure of the speech. The conception of the speech demanded that he should belittle the manufacturing interests of Indianapolis, if he referred to them at all. If he alluded to Indianapolis he could not have given it "a good send-off" without knocking the bottom out of his whole argument.

YOUNG Mr. Louis Howland writes a four-column-and-a-half card to the Sentinel in reply to certain criticisms upon his free-trade arguments recently made by Hon. John M. Butler. The Sentinel offers the assurance that he "does up" his opponent in high style; but life being short, and Mr. Butler amply able to take care of himself, the Journal confesses that it has read the card only far enough to note that the writer takes Mr. Butler's references to his youthfulness very hard, and endeavors to "get even" by charging that gentleman with being aged and decrepit—a somewhat disrespectful and ill-mannered procedure for a young person. It is really no crime to be young, and Mr. Howland was wrong to take offense as he did. The Journal will venture to say that Mr. Butler did not regard his tender years as a fault, but merely had reference to the juvenility of his mind.

THE Democratic Post-Dispatch, of St. Louis, after considering recent elections, reaches the conclusion that the "tariff reform enthusiasm" is hardly enough, unaided, to carry its party to victory. "Tariff reform enthusiasm" is good. If any of it exists it is not in this region. Democratic leaders are growing gray-headed and creaky from the effort to prove that free trade—a less euphonious name for the same thing—will not ruin the country, and feel themselves in luck to get listeners to their arguments. As for enthusiasts they have given up hopes of it, and only know what it means when they see the people flocking to the protection side.

THE unhappy incident in the New York Democratic meeting will cause only a feeling of regret to every right-minded man. It is no time to cast jeers and jibes at a dying old man like Judge Thurman. In the light of his fainting spell his expressed desire to be with his dear old wife, rather than in the turmoil of a political contest, becomes pathetic. The necessities of Mr. Cleveland demanded the dragging of Mr. Thurman from his bed. It was a scandalous performance,

and if it does not result in the death of the old man before the campaign is over, the Democracy and its merciless master may well congratulate themselves.

E. F. GOULD, who has assumed the role of dry-work for the local Democracy, is effectively disposed of by the affidavits printed in the Journal this morning. In a lucid moment, Gould confessed, what every man with a thimbleful of brains must know, and that is, that General Harrison could never have uttered the words which this fellow charges him with using during the labor troubles of 1877. It is not worth while to reply at length to such idiotic charges; but, inasmuch as Gould has been employed to go through the State and disseminate his self-evident lies, it is worth while to stamp him and them out at the outset.

THE speech of Secretary Vilas at Milwaukee was almost as disgraceful in tone as the one made by Senator Voorhees at Terre Haute. The latter not a Democratic paper in the country has ever referred to, and it will not be long until every decent Democrat will be equally ashamed of the vituperative harangue of the Wisconsin member of the Cabinet, who was the author of the cowardly system of character assassination in the Postoffice Department.

In his uncalculated comments upon Secretary Litchman's withdrawal from the Knights of Labor order for the purpose of engaging in campaign work, Master Workman Powderly carefully refrains from committing himself to any party or candidate. As he has previously pronounced himself strongly in favor of a protective policy, however, his position is not a matter of doubt, since there is but one candidate whom he can consistently support.

WITH one accord the Democratic papers assert that the result of the election in Vermont has no possible significance. But if the Republican plurality had been 5,000 less than usual, instead of 5,000 more, how these same papers would have howled in ghoulish glee. The fact remains that Vermont has shown a Republican gain of more than 5,000, and indicated the trend of popular feeling the country over.

IT was a campaign of intellect in Vermont sure enough. The people there are not of a class to be deluded by the clap-net, the falsehoods and the demagogical appeals found effective by the Democracy in more benighted regions, but are capable of judging intelligently and of deciding where their best interests lie. Their overwhelming verdict is that the Republican party is the one that offers safety.

SUNSET COX, who is on intimate terms at the White House, and may be regarded in some sense as a presidential mouthpiece, says he doesn't like the term "retaliation," and that what the President proposes to Canada is not retaliation, but something very different. This looks as if Mr. Cleveland, seeing that the fish message does not work as he thought it would, was trying to crawlfish.

RIGHT in the face of Mr. Cleveland's \$10,000 campaign contribution, and of the fact that the Democratic managers are assessing government employees all over the country, the Philadelphia Record prints the following legend: "This is a campaign of intelligence, not of boodle." Evidently the Record is trying to fill the long-felt want of Philadelphia for a humorous paper.

THE Indianapolis Sentinel seems to have discovered that Benjamin Harrison is the Republican candidate for President of the United States. It yesterday devoted something over four columns to a consideration of a few terse, vigorous sentences contained in his recent Fort Wayne and Wabash speeches.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says that the result of the Vermont election "is not encouraging to the Republicans." Well, are the Democrats much encouraged over it? If not, who in the world is encouraged? We have noticed no Republican newspapers put into mourning because of the 28,000 plurality.

MR. THURMAN fainted at the beginning of his address in New York, and had to be carried to his hotel. In all the history of politics nothing has been crueler than to force a dying man, like Thurman, into the heat of a canvass, to give respectability and force to the Democratic ticket.

MR. MILLS calls it "over-protection" now, and tells his audiences how a low tariff will aid the workingman. If Mr. Cleveland is elected, he will then endeavor to show how no tariff will benefit them. Just at present it is expedient to be a little careful in the use of language.

THE same enthusiasm and efforts kept up until the last minute on the day of election, and put in in solid, earnest, individual work, will carry Marion county for Harrison and Hovey by the largest majority ever given. Let this be the ambition of every Republican.

THE weather indications issued by a basely partisan signal service at Washington, threatened rains at Indianapolis for yesterday afternoon and last evening. The prophecy was unfulfilled. It was a glorious night, and no one remained in-doors but unhappy Democrats.

THE mottoes carried in last night's parade were remarkably pat, fresh and forcible. There was not an offensive one in the whole line. The transparencies proved that it is "a campaign of thought," on the part of the Republicans, certainly.

CANNOT the national Republican committee employ Senator Reagan, of Texas, to repeat his slavery and secession speeches all through the North? They would be very effective arguments for Harrison and Morton.

THE central committee, the ward committees, the club officers and the marshals and aids, are each and all entitled to thanks for the remarkable success of last night's demonstration, in every feature.

LET Republicans all take the cue from General Harrison's remarks, and continue the campaign on the high and dignified plane of

principle, upon which it has been so far fought, so far as Republicans are concerned. Let personal defamation, scoundrelly lying, and vituperation be monopolized by the Democratic organs and their hirelings.

PERHAPS Rev. John A. Brooks, ex-rebel and candidate for Vice-president on the third-party ticket, would like to meet that genuine Prohibitionist, Rev. John Hogarth Loxier, in joint debate. And then, again, perhaps he wouldn't.

THE Sentinel of yesterday publishes an alleged communication from "A. P. Reacher." This is a trifle thin. No genuine P. Reacher would write to the Sentinel for political information with the expectation of getting the facts.

IN 1884 Vermont gave a Republican plurality at the September election of 22,702. In 1886 the plurality was 20,522. In 1888 the plurality is 28,000, in round figures. Vermont points the way, showing the direction of the popular current.

WHAT is the matter with Arkansas? The solid South is getting thin in places. Would it not open the eyes of the Democracy if it broke in November? Stranger things have happened.

MR. J. O. HARDESTY, formerly of Indianapolis, and now of Chicago, has issued a second edition of his compilation of General Harrison's extemporaneous campaign speeches. This edition contains all the speeches up to the date of the General's departure for Middle Bass Island. It is published in neat pamphlet form, and retails for 10 cents per copy. These addresses make one of the best campaign documents, and should be widely distributed. Further editions will be issued as circumstances require. Mr. Hardesty's address is 16 East Sixteenth street, Chicago.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: To settle a dispute will you please publish that part of the Prohibition platform which refers to the subject of female suffrage.

ROCKVILLE, Aug. 31. WM. KNOWLES. It declares "That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of race, color, sex or nationality, and that where, from any cause, it has been held by any citizens who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the exercise of an intelligent ballot, it should be restored by the people through the legislatures of the several States on such educational basis as they may deem wise."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: How many presidential candidates ran for office in the campaign of 1836, and the political issues of the campaign?

MEXICO, Ind., Aug. 25. Martin Van Buren was the nominee of the Democratic party, and Gen. William Henry Harrison of the Whigs. Hugh White was also a candidate of a faction of the Democracy. The banking system was the great question at issue. President Jackson's order withdrawing the government deposits from the United States banks having proved a very unpopular measure.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. Was Thurman really a rebel? 2. Did Cleveland say "Liquor is good enough for me?" 3. Explain local option, and if adopted when could it be enforced?

1. He was an anti-war Democrat, and aided in the obstructionist policy to the best of his ability. 2. We have not seen this remark ascribed to him. 3. The local-option system permits the citizens to vote upon the question of permitting saloons within the limits of their respective localities. Wherever the temperance sentiment is strong, such a law is practically prohibitory.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please give what General Harrison cast his first vote for for President. 2. His age. 3. Morton's age. 4. His vote in 1856.

CENTER POINT, Clay county, Ind. 1. John C. Fremont, in 1856. 2. Fifty-five. 3. Sixty-four. 4. We do not know, but understand he is an original Republican.

## POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

GEN. LEUCUS FAIRCHILD is making campaign speeches in Maine—Republican speeches, it is hardly necessary to say.

The national Prohibition camp-meeting will open at Lafayette, Ind., on Sept. 12. Elaborate preparations for it are now making for the event.

The population of Dakota is now about 600,000 and the assessed valuation of property is \$161,000,000. Nothing stands in the way of Dakota's admission but her "brutal Republican majority."—Kansas City Journal.

"If with the history of temperance legislation in the northern States, and full proof of the sentiment and purpose of the Republican party before him, he [a correspondent] can hesitate to support Harrison and Prohibition, we fear he is beyond the reach of anybody's appeal or advice."—New York Independent.

THE venerable ex-President Cyrus Hamlin, of Middlebury College, in a letter to the Portland Press, replying to the question, "Why do so many of our college presidents and professors advocate free trade?" says: "If it amounted to anything in our politics, it would be exceedingly painful. But it is a harmless vagary, and the coming election will do much to correct it."

WHEN Uncle Thurman pulled his bandanna from his coat-tail pocket at a Michigan meeting, there were cheers. When he took snuff there was enthusiasm. When he blew his nose, there was the wildest and maddest delirium of ecstasy. If he had wiped it on his sleeve, his hearers would doubtless have dropped dead for joy at his statesmanship.—Taunton Gazette.